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BHARAT NIRMAN AN APPROACH TOWARDS RURAL **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**



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Abstract: The rural Development is a very important issues in recent eras that needs a special attention as more that 60% of total population are live in rural areas and it is equally important to strengthen the rural economy which contributes significantly to the GDP of the country. In most of the rural areas of our country a mass of population used to migrate towards urban areas for searching a better quality life. This indicates a poor infrastructural development in rural areas whereas the economy of our country is mostly depended on agricultural activity. So a better quality infrastructure in rural areas will help not only in improvement of rural life but also will improve our economy by growing productivity in primary sector. Bharat Nirman is such an initiative taken by the Government for the development of Rural areas in a sustainable manner intensifying a better quality life by reducing rural poverty. Bharat Nirman aims to develop the basic infrastructure in rural areas through its six fold components. Research suggest that the incidence of rural poverty across Indian states is closely linked to the absence of proper rural infrastructural facilities under this circumstances Bharat Nirman emerged as an answer from the Government, designed exclusively for creation a develop rural infrastructure. The present study have been made to define all round Development in Rural areas through different components under Bharat Nirman.

Keywords: Bharat Nirman, GDP, Infrastructural Development, Rural Development, Rural Poverty.

INTRODUCTION:

The development of rural areas in India is important for inclusive and sustainable growth and for confine the rural urban migration mostly happen due to rural poverty coupled with other basic infrastructural needs. According to the provisional population count released by the census of India, India's total population in 2011 was 1.21 billion, up from 1.03 billion in 2001 adding 181 million people in one decade and India's total rural population was 833463448 which is 68.8% to the total India's population (Census of India, 2011). The rural poverty is mainly due to the lack of proper infrastructural facilities in rural India. Under this circumstances Bharat Nirman provides an extensive tool for equitable and sustainable development of rural infrastructure ensuring the basic amenities in rural areas of the country.

Bharat Nirman is a time bound comprehensive programme implemented by the Government of India in partnership with State Governments and Panchayat Raj Institution and launched on December 16 2005. It was implemented in different phases. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 and phase II has implemented from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012. This programme aims to improve the basic infrastructural amenities across Villages and thereby reducing the urbanrural divide in terms of infrastructure access. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the field of irrigation, roads,

rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. So the development of rural areas through Bharat Nirman would help in achieving Rural India to some MDG-targets.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1) To Study the Scope and Components of Bharat Nirman. 2) To Study the main task of Bharat Nirman. 3) To Study the Targets and Achievements of different Components of Bharat Nirmar Programme for the Development of Rural India.

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE :

In Order to attain the Objectives of the Study the Methodology is based mainly on secondary data collection and the study is a type of descriptive research. The Secondary data has been collected from different sources like articles, manuals, research papers, the government website of Bharat Nirman etc. After that the data has been tabulated, arranged and finally represented using some Statistical and Cartographic Techniques.

SCOPE AND COMPONENTS OF BHARAT NIRMAN

Bharat Nirman being a flagship approach towards rural welfare provides infrastructural development in general and rural infrastructural development in particular

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contributes to overall development by increasing productivity in agriculture, good market access, poverty reduction, spreading educational opportunities and ensuring environmental sustainability. The programme create all round opportunities boosting rural India development. The 12th five year plan sought to ensure faster and more inclusive growth in the country. There are six major components of this programme providing a better quality life to rural households including backward areas. The components parts are

1) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

2) Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)

3) Telecommunication.

4) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

5) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

6) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

THE MAIN TASK OF BHARAT NAIMAN:

There is a six fold task under this programme appearing as a key player boosting rural India's journey towards achievement of MDG-targets. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna every village to be provided an allweather road connectivity. Better road connectivity would not only help in better access to market but also help in faster access to health in emergency cases from remote areas, easy access to schools. Under this consideration this programme has a significant effect to rural area development. Each habitation over 1000 population and above (500 in hilly areas including North East and tribal areas) to be provided road connectivity. Housing is universally recognized as one of the basic need for human survival. Indira Awaas Yojna is such a programme of Bharat Nirman providing houses to below poverty level families (BPL) in rural areas with giving more focus on SCs/STs families. This programme ensure the objective of National Social Assistance Scheme. Telecommunication ensured every village to be connected by telephone. The Department of Telecom in the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has the responsible of providing telephone connectivity to the villages remain to be covered. The telecommunication in rural India is a vital aspect because it can save transport cost, time and fuel. Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture which is primarily rain-fed. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is another important component of Bharat Nirman. The main task under this is to provide a better irrigation facility to rural people for the development of agriculture. It target for creation of irrigation potential under Bharat Nirman was to be proposed to be met through completion of major and medium irrigation projects, extension, renovation, and modernization of major and medium irrigation project, surface water and ground water minor irrigation project and emphasis is also laid on repair, renovation and restoration of existing water bodies. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) every habitations to have a save source of drinking water promoting hygienic sanitation practices, good health boosting up health related goals. Habitations which have

Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) focused to provide electricity to rural un electrified villages. This programme will provide door to door electricity, not only that street light in remote areas can ensure social security of women.

THE ROLE OF BHARAT NIRMAN AND TARGETS AND ACHEIVEMENTS OF DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF BHARAT NIRMAN:

The investments under Bharat Nirman Programme for achieving developed rural infrastructure will unlock the sustainable growth potential and resource creation of rural India. The targets under the programme was made in different variables under six components.

RURAL ROADS:

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna or PMGSY under Bharat Nirman Programme has ambitiously targeted creation a well weathered road connectivity in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development has the responsibility of ensuring that every habitation over 1000 population and even more than 500 in hilly region is to be connected with an all weather road by 2009. To achieve the target, 1,46,185 kms road length is proposed to be constructed by 2009 and at initial stage i.e. 2005-2006, 15492.5 km new connectivity was fixed as target.

Table1:Overall Progress of Rural Road Infrastructure under Bharat Nirman.

Activity	Targets (2005 - 2009)	Achievement Cumulative			
		March, 2009	June, 2011		
1	2	3	4		
Habitations(in No.)	54,648	31,924 (58%)	40,712 (74.5%)		
New Connectivity(Length in km)	1,46,185	85,405 (58%)	100209 (68.5%)		
Up gradation (in kms)	1,94,131	1,55,019 (80%)	176111 (90,7%)		

Source:

Mid Term Appraisal for Eleventh Five year plan
 www.bharatnirman.gov.in

Table 2: The Habitation wise and Length wise target and achievement of PMGSY

	Hab	itatior	n wise ta	rget and	achieve	ment	Len	gth wise target	and achiev	ement
YEAR		Targe	t	Ac	hievem	ent	New Connectivity (KM)		Upgradation (KM)	
	1000	500	TOTA	1000+	500+	TOTAL	Target	Achievemen	Target	Achievemen
	+	+	L					t		t
2005-	5550	148	7034	4069	1141	5210	15492.5	18054.30	11393.9	3898.1
2006		4								
2006-	587	723	1613	5000	2500	0070	35182.15	21422.85	54669.2	44306.65
2007			0	5690	2589	8279			6	
2007-	-	-	2007		2504	70.40	43989.93	21901.76	59316.2	58145.39
2008			1	4449	2291	7040			8	
2008-	-	-	1810	01.20	2260	44205	25220	24026.26	52720	48668.82
2009			0	8126	3269	11395	35220	24026.36		
2010-	-	-	3000	-	-	2463	14320	10947.39	12500	18150.63
2011										
2011-	-	-	3000	-	-	760	12000.00	3857.17	9750	2942.65
2012										

Source: Compiled by Researcher from 1) http://pmgsy.nic.in/BN_T&A.asp 2) http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in

slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems to be addressed under this component. Rajiv

The above table shows the targets and achievement of PMGSY from 2005-2006 to 2011-2012. During 2005-2006 15492.5 km in new connectivity was targeted and 'Bharat NirmanAn Approach Towards Rural

18054.30 km was constructed and in case of up gradation the highest figure stand for 2007-2008. The overall achievement in respect of New Construction, Up gradation, and Coverage Habitations was 62.17%, 93.35% and 58.74 % respectively from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010. Up to June 2011, as many as 40712 habitations (74.05%) of the target were provided connectivity under this programme. This programme is implemented through a frame work of consultation with public representatives ranging from Panchayat Level up to parliament. A District and rural road plan has been prepared listing out complete network of all roads in the District that has village roads ,major district roads, state roads and national high way. The concept of core networking has been operationalsed to focus on those set of roads, which are considered essential to provide connectivity to all habitations of the desired size. The core networking is the basic instrumentality for prioritization of construction and allocation of funds for maintenance.

RURAL HOUSING :

Ministry of Rural Development has undertakes this Centrally sponsored Scheme through Indira Awaas Yojna funded on cost sharing basis between the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. However in hilly areas of North Eastern State and Sikkim funding is shared in 90:10 but in case of Union Territories the entire Fund is provided by Central Government. The Programme is implemented through Zilla Parishads/DRDAs and houses will be constructed by beneficiaries themselves. The IAY scheme also give emphasis on sanitation and health by incorporating the cost of a sanitation latrine and smokeless chulah into the per unit grant provided to the beneficiary for construction/Up gradation of the dwelling unit. Under Phase I of the Rural Housing Component of Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses were to be constructed through the Indira Awas Yojana during 2005-06 to 2008-09. and a new target of 1.2 crore houses at the rate of 24 lakhs houses each year to be constructed by 2014 has been adopted. Against the target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed. During the financial year 2009-10 as against the target of construction of 40.52 lakh houses, 33.87 lakh houses were constructed. It was proposed to double the earlier target and to construct 120 lakh houses during the next five year period starting from the year 2009-10. Against this 65.87 lakh houses have been completed by 31st March 2012.

Table3: Physical target of IAY (no of houses,)2009-2010 to 2011-2012

Year	Annual Target	House sanctioned (SC,ST, Minority and Others)	House completed (SC,ST, Minority and Others)	% of Target Achieved
2009-2010	3941343	4238474	3387901	85.958
2010-2011	1064918	3162377	2577258	242.0147
2011-2012	2877040	1919177	622832	21.6484

Source : Compiled by Researcher from http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in/

http://rural.nic.in/rural/stmonth1.aspx?flag=2&dist_cat=N

Fig 1: Physical Progress Under IAY from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012



The effectiveness of proper implementation of this programme depends on the beneficiaries' active participation throughout the construction process as it make asset more durable, better quality leads to greater satisfaction and acceptance of the houses by beneficiary.

RURAL TELE COMMUNICATION :

India has witnessed a rapid expansion of the telecommunication sector. The Bharat Nirman Programme was expected to provide telephone access to 66822 villages by November 2007. The programme has targeted to provide an easy telephone access to every Indian village at an affordable cost. . Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, Rural tele density of at least 40% by 2014, and Broadband coverage of all 2,50,000 village panchayats & Setting up of Bharat Nirman Common Service Centers at Panchayat level by 2012 will be achieved. Out of 66822 villages 14,183 remote villages will be provided telephone connectivity through digital satellite phones terminals.

Table4:BHARAT NIRMAN - Rural Tele density

Percentage of Rural Tele density as on 31.03.2009	Percentage of Rural Tele density as on 28.02.2011
15.11	32.99%

Source: http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in

According to International Telecommunication Union there is 3 percent increase in GDP per 1 percent investment in Telecommunication. Tele density, the number of telephones lines for every 100 people, was risen up from 15.11 as on 31.03.2009 to 32.99 as on 28.02.2011. hence a successful implementation in this sector is assign.

Table5: Broadband Coverage of Village Panchayats under Bharat Nirman

	2	2009-10 2010-11		2010-11 2		011-12	Cumulative
Total number of VPs	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targ et	Achievem ent	Targe t	Achieveme nt	Achieveme nt
247864	7916 5	79165	5319 1	31530	11550 8		110695

Source: http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in

Out of total 2.47 lakh Village Panchayat 79165 was targeted for broadband coverage during 2009-2010 and 79165 Village Panchayats was covered during same period. Target of 100% Panchayat Coverage is planned to be completed by 2012.

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IRRIGATION :

The Ministry of water resource in collaboration with State Government is responsible for creation of additional 10 million hectares of irrigation capacity by the year 2009 through major medium and minor irrigation projects completed by ground water development. Bharat Nirman has targeted 10 million hectare (100 lakhs) of additional irrigation capacity to be created by 2009 within Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and at the end of March,2010 the country could achieve creation of additional irrigation capacity of 73 lakhs hectares, thereby leaving a gap of 27 million hectare irrigation potential. This gap should be narrowed down by taking some strategy like timely completion of field channel, land leveling, taking decision of utilization. During second phase i.e. 2010-2011 to 2011-2012 the original target fixed for this component by 1.16 million hectares.

Table6: The Achievement of BHARAT NIRMAN -IRRIGATION (As reported by State Governments) (in thousand hectare)

Year	Achievement
2009-2010	1857.643
2010-2011	1557.988
2011-2012	1217.120
2012-2013	1167.455

Source : http://mowr.gov.in/bharatnirman/DMU_PMO.pdf

Table7: Overall Targets in Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation (Unit in Million hectare)

	Components	2005- 2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	Total
I	Major & Medium Irri	gation				1
	Completion of on- going Projects	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	4.20
	Extension, Renovation. Modernization of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00
	Major & Medium Irrigation total	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.35	5.20
Ш	Minor Irrigation					
	Surface Water	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00
	Ground Water	0.45	0.75	0.80	0.80	2.80
	Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water bodies/ ERM of MI Scheme	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.45	1.00
	Minor Irrigation total	0.75	1.05	1.50	1.50	4.80
	Crond Total	1.00	2.40	2.95	2.95	10.00

Source: http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in

The target gradually risen up from 1.90 million hectare during 2005-2006 to 2.85 during 2008-2009 covering major and minor irrigation project. As the ground water is utilized for irrigation so the fact of maintaining the quality of water should kept in mind for better output from this programme.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY :

In Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) against 55,067 uncovered habitations to be covered by 2009 and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem. The remaining habitations in difficult areas lacking sustainable source of drinking water were covered by march 2012. The Ministry of Rural development, Department of Drinking Water Supply is responsible for meeting this goal in partnership with State Governments. The strategy adopted to cover uncovered habitation which include both not covered and partially Covered habitation is to ensure that the rural population gets at least 40 liters per capita per day of safe water from sources lying within the village or nearby. In respect of Uncovered Habitations During 2009-2010, 251 habitations out of 586 targeted habitations were covered. In 2010-2011, all the 376 targeted habitations have been covered. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was introduced in 1972-73as a central scheme. Under this scheme 100 percent assistance was given to the states for extending water supply to villages or areas where the problem is acute. The Sector reforms project was transformed into the swajla dhara Programme in 2003. The Bharat Nirman plan implemented during 2005-2009 intends to build rural infrastructure including rural water schemes. The major challenge is to ensure safe and pollutant free drinking water. According to the data received from the State Governments based on a survey undertaken in 2000, 2,16,968 habitations are affected due to a variety of water quality problems with the following break up: excess fluoride 31,306; excess arsenic:5029; excess salinity: 23495; excess iron: 118088; excess nitrate: 13958 and multiple quality problems:25092. Not only that excess dependency and over extraction are lowering the ground water level resulting into the adversely impact on rural drinking water availability.

Table:8 Total target and Coverage under In Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

2005-5006 to 2009-2010							
Targets				Covera	ige		
Uncovered	Slipped Back	Quality affected	Total	Uncovered	Slipped Back	Quality Affected	Total
68287	419034	174055	661376	54477	362801	310698	727976

Source: Source: http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in http://www.mdws.gov.in/bharatnirman/Bharat_Nirman_% 20II.pdf

Fig2: Total Targets and Coverage under ARWSP Programme from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

The power infrastructure play a vital role in economic development of a country. The Ministry of power

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has the responsibility of providing electricity to rural poor through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). It focused to provide electricity to 1,25,000 un electrified villages to be covered by 2009 in which by june 2012, the programme ensured electrification of a cumulative of 1,05,314 villages. Free electricity connection have been provided to nearly 199 lakhs below poverty line households. Under phase II 72 projects with an outlay of Rs.7964.32 crore have been sanctioned by the Government with an objective to electrify 46,606 un electrified habitations and 25,947 partially electrified habitations and facilitate free electricity connection to 45.59 lakh BPL households. Under this scheme 90% subsidy will be provided for overall cost of the projects undertaken. The capital subsidy for eligible projects under the scheme will be through the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, which will be the nodal agency. Electrification of un electrified BPL households will be financed with 100% subsidy at Rs.1500 per connection in all rural habitations.

Table9: Bharat Nirman Rural Electrification

	Un-Electrified Villages							
20	09-2010	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
7500	18374	17500	18306	14500	7934	6000	2587	
			BPL Household	s Electrific	ation			
20	09-2010	20	10-2011	20	11-2012	20	12-2013	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355	5200000	3444902	3680000	1298295	

Source: http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in

Table10:Achievement Of Bharat Nirman at a glance from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Components	Target Variables	Overall Achievement (in Percentage)
Roads : Pradhan Mantri Gram	New construction	62.17
sadak yojna (PMGSY)	Up gradation	93.35
[2005-06 to 2009-10	Coverage Habitation	58.74
Housing : Indira Awaas Yojana IAY [2005 -06 to 2009-10]	Houses constructed for Rural BPL families	60.00
Telecommunication : Village Public Phones	Village Covered	92.5
Irrigation : Accerelated Irrigated benefit Programme[AIBP]	Irrigation Potentials	73.0
Drinking Water: Accelerated	Un-Covered Habitations	98.86
Rural water Supply	Slipped Back habitations	108.07
programme[ARWSP]	Quality Effected Habitations	142.85
	Total	119.73
Power : Rajiv Gandhi Grameen	Electrification of Un/De-Electrified Villages	61.9
Vidyutikaran Yojana :	Intensive Electrification	29.7
[RGGVY]	Rural Households	25.7
	Below Poverty Line Households	38.4

Source: Lalwani [2010] Economic and Political Weekly.

CONCLUSION:

Bharat Nirman is a great opportunity to the rural poor for sustaining a quality life. It is expected that the investment made under Bharat Nirman by the Government enrich rural economy as well as their standard of living and narrow down the gap between rural and urban area and also minimized the volume of rural to urban migration for expecting a better life. A lots of projects working under different components for the development of rural infrastructural development is the key for any kind of development and rural infrastructure contributes to economic development both by increasing productivity and providing some basic amenities for better livelihood. The problem of inadequate infrastructure in rural areas can be interpreted in terms of access rather than availability of services. According to Union Budget 2013-2014 Rs. 80,194 crore has been allotted for Ministry of Rural Development and out of total allocation of funds for this Department for various scheme, the four schemes named after Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme or MGNREGS, National Rural Livelihood Mission or NRLM. Indira Awaas Yojna or IAY and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna or PMGSY account for more than 99 percent. Finally we can conclude that Bharat Nirman with its time bound approaches can build a sustainable and durable infrastructure which will bring well fare to Rural India by asset creation as well as can bridge Urban-Rural divide in respect of all round development.

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infrastructure intensifying the effort towards arriving MDGtargets. The gap between planning and implementation could be achieved by proper monitoring system. The

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